FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 7, 1854. [NO. 19[illegible]]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

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For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 10-tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

☞ The Session of Robeson Institute commenced 3d of July, 1854. Rev. George Brown Scott, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, is Principal, and comes to us with letters of the highest recommendation both from Scotland and the State of New York. He is acquainted with the very best methods of teaching, and from his long experience and varied learning, we can recommend our School as inferior to none. The charge for classical scholars is $20; English $12, (with painting, drawing and embroidery $20;) Music $20; small children $6.

W. N. WHITTED, Sec'y.

July 15, 1854. 14-4t

NOTICE.

THE "Richmond M. Company" wish to employ a Superintendent to take charge of their Cotton Mills.

None need apply unless they are competent to keep the Machinery in repair, as well as to superintend the Spinning and Weaving Departments.

Application to be made early.

W. F. LEAK, Pres't.

Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.,
July 10, 1854. 14-6t

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1350 acres. This Land is situated in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading from Harlleesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE.

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16-4m

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

Valuable Plantation on the Pedee,
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offers for sale his PLANTATION in the county of Richmond.

The tract contains about 1200 acres, of which at least 500 is rich bottom land, on the Pedee and Little Rivers. The remainder is undulating and hilly, but a large part productive. The hilly land is as healthy as any in the county, and sufficiently near the bottoms to make it quite convenient as a place of residence.

The improvements consist of a small dwelling in the hills, with summer cabins for the negroes, and a Well of excellent water. There is a good road, of easy grade, leading from the Summer place to the valley, with a bridge across Little River. In the valley there are a half dozen substantial negro houses, stables and barns of excellent quality. In addition to this, there is a fine Mill for Corn and Wheat, with a Cotton Gin attached, on Little River.

This Plantation is well suited as any in the county to the raising of Grain, and yields Cotton very well. The range for Stock is the best in the county. This land adjoins the plantations of W. P. Stanback, A. A. Robinson, and others, and is about a half mile below Stanback's Ferry, on the Pedee.

Address me at Little's Mills.

THOMAS W. STEELE.

Richmond county, July 18, 1854. 16-2m

REMEDIES

R. R. R.—No. 1.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
For all Acute Complaints
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken into the system will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for 6 years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHOEA.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes [illegible] the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

RADWAY & CO.
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☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere.
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REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1854.

A SCURVY TRICK.—The Wilmington Herald exposes, in part, a publication from the office of its neighbor, the Journal, as follows:

FROM THE HERALD.

A LYING CIRCULAR.

Saturday afternoon last, extras from the Journal office, were stricken off, and profusely distributed and pasted up over the town. The following is a true copy.

JOURNAL EXTRA.
By Telegraph.
Read and Ponder!!
WASHINGTON, July 29th, 1854.

On the motion, yesterday, to repeal the FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW,
ALL THE NORTHERN WHIGS,
with the exception of five,
VOTED FOR REPEAL.
The Northern Democrats, with two or three exceptions, stood with the South.

THIS IS UTTERLY FALSE! There was no motion made in the House of Representatives on Friday, to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts, (we quote from the Washington Union,) moved *to suspend the rules* to enable him to introduce a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave act of September, 1850, but the House *refused to suspend the rules*, by yeas 45, nays 120!

The Law itself was not under consideration one moment, yet handbills are stricken off by the thousand, and circulated through this, and the adjoining Counties doubtless, to the effect that a direct vote upon the repeal of the Law had been taken. Oh! shame! where is thy blush! Has the great Democratic party sunk so low, that it has to resort to such pitiful electioneering expedients as these.

In addition to what the Herald says, which is altogether true, we have to remark, that, even if the House had voted, as the "lying circular" said, on a "motion to repeal the fugitive slave law," the statement of the *votes* is altogether as false as the statement of the *motion*. "All the Northern Whigs, with the exception of five, voted for the repeal," says the "lying circular." So far from this being true, the following *fifteen* Northern Whigs did *not* vote for the motion to suspend the rules to allow the bill to be introduced, viz: Messrs. Chandler, Heister, McCulloch, Middleswarth, from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Chase, Flagler, and Haven, of N. Y., Messrs. Harrison and Taylor of Ohio, Messrs. Meacham and Tracy of Vt., Mr. Farley of Maine, Mr. Yates of Illinois, Mr. Appleton of Mass., and Mr. Cook of Iowa.

Further, instead of it being true that "the Northern democrats, with two or three exceptions, stood with the South," as the "lying circular" says, we find that *eight* Northern democrats voted *for* the motion for leave to introduce the bill, and *eighteen* other Northern democrats did not vote at all, making twenty-six, instead of "two or three," who did not "stand with the South." The names of the eight are, Messrs. Davis and Thurston of Ohio, Eastman and Wells of Wisconsin, Jones of N. Y., Mayall of Maine, Stuart of Ohio, and Trout of Penn.

The names of the eighteen are, Messrs. Cutting, Cummings, Rowe, Tweed, Walsh and Westbrook, of N. Y., Dunham and Lane of Ind., Bliss and Green of Ohio, Jones and Packer of Penn., Bissell and Richardson of Illinois, Ingersoll of Conn., Lilly of N. J., McDonald of Maine, and McDougal of California.

We have been thus particular in stating the names in all these cases, because the Wilmington Journal, with amazing effrontery, says, "*We have examined the full vote*, as published, and *find that it agrees perfectly with the statement in the despatch*."

We deny this, utterly, and publish the above names as evidence; and we stand prepared to show to any one the full particulars in the Congressional Globe and Washington Union.

We doubt not that the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the Representative in Congress from this District, is responsible for the telegraphic despatch to the Journal. It is in perfect keeping with his recent falsification of the records in regard to Gen. Dockery's votes.

What shall be thought of such a Congressman, and such an Editor?

The Journal of Monday promised to give a "synopsis of the vote" on Tuesday, to show, we suppose, that the despatch stated it correctly. Tuesday came, but the synopsis was prudently omitted. Why? No doubt because the Journal knew that such a synopsis would *contradict* its statement about the "perfect agreement" of the vote with the assertion of the telegraphic despatch. In other words, the Journal *knows* that it has palmed off upon its readers a false statement; and yet is unwilling to relinquish the expected party advantage to be gained by permitting the said false statement to remain current.

THE CHOLERA.—In New York, last week, the whole number of deaths reached the frightful number of 1140, of which 241 were by cholera. An increase of 220 in all over the week previous, and of 58 in cholera.

In Philadelphia, about 100 deaths by cholera during the week. In one family, father, mother, and two sons were buried together, leaving two other children ill.

In Boston, 22 deaths by cholera.

The disease prevails at Newark, N. J., Burke county, Geo., Wheeling, Va., Westchester, Pa., Albany, Freeport, Staten Island, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and many other places in New York and the Northern States.

Another Powder Mill explosion occurred near Wilmington, Del., on Saturday last, killing one man and severely wounding another.

A SIGN.—We learn from the Asheville Spectator, that Mr. Reynolds, "the Clingman candidate for the Commons" in Buncombe, who had said when he first came out that he had not made up his mind how he would vote for Governor, did make up his mind after hearing Dockery and Bragg at Asheville, and openly declared himself in favor of Dockery. This is an agreeable sign of several things. 1st. That Dockery undoubtedly got the better of Bragg in the discussion. 2d. That he is the more popular candidate in Buncombe. And 3d. That Clingman's influence is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." Even a "Clingman candidate," in Clingman's own county of Buncombe, finds it necessary to repudiate Clingman's urgent advice not to vote for Dockery.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.—It is not often that a Locofoco paper or public man has the courage to take ground against the declared will of the Administration. A notable instance of their truckling to the will of the President was furnished a few weeks ago in the fate of the Indigent Insane Land Bill. The Senate passed it by a two-thirds vote—the President vetoed it—and the Senate promptly rejected it when taken up for final consideration. Such instances of subserviency to the Executive, in effect making the President absolute monarch, are so common, that it is refreshing to find so independent an expression of opinion as is contained in the following article from the Richmond Va. Examiner, a leading Locofoco paper in that State. It is we believe the only Southern Locofoco paper which has had the courage to raise its voice against the outrageous robbery of the Southern States contemplated by the Homestead Bill, since that bill has passed Congress *in accordance with the known wishes of the President*. The Examiner says with great truth:

"Southern politicians often display a most profitable magnanimity in surrendering the interests of their own section and own constituents to benefit other sections and constituencies. Such magnanimity procures promotion. The benefited section gives its vote to the aspirant for his disinterested sacrifice of his constituents, and the latter votes for him from sectional feeling and pride. Astute politicians neglect old and tried friends and barter them off for new ones. They are far too magnanimous to do any thing for their own constituents, but are ever ready to confer favor when "thrift will follow fawning."

One of the leading objects of Mr. Calhoun's scheme for graduating the prices of the public lands, and ceding them in a body absolutely to the new States for the graduated prices, was to get rid of their corrupting influence upon aspirants for the Presidency. Speaking of the Western people in connexion with the public lands he said as early as 1839:

"He who keeps this in mind, and understands the workings of the human heart and of our system, must see that, in the Presidential *contest*, (for such it must ever be,) the great point hereafter will be to secure their favor; and that this can best be done by favoring their peculiar views and policy in reference to the public lands. Now, one of two things must follow: either all the candidates will enter into this competition, in which case the struggle will be who shall go furthest; and its consequence, to give the vote to him who may bid highest. It is easy to see how this would end. The public domain, the noble inheritance of the people of this Union, would be squandered, or rather gambled away, in the contest, and would thus be made at the same time the means of plunder and corruption and of elevating to power the most profligate and audacious."

Prophetic words! And it is a remarkable, a disgraceful fact that while this prophecy is taking place, while the Virginia soldiers of the Revolution and their descendants, holding Virginia warrants for land under grant of her own tribunals, and entitled to have them satisfied out of the lands of the Union, are subjected to contumely, insult, and absolute refusal by menial officials at Washington, the lands to which they are entitled under the most sacred obligations are given away gratis, indiscriminately and by wholesale, to men and the descendants of men who never heard of our struggle for independence, or were the paid mercenaries to murder us in the effort to achieve it. But the revolutionary soldiers of Virginia have dwindled to a handful, their widows and offspring have little or no political influence, and it is unprofitable patriotism and statesmanship to intercede between them and the heavy tramp of foreigners and the coarse clamor of squatters."

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—The President has communicated to Congress the documents relating to the destruction of San Juan. They fill nine columns of the Union.

It does *not* appear that Capt. Hollins of the Cyane was ordered to destroy the town; though he said he was "compelled, in obedience to orders," to do so. In Mr. Secretary Dobbin's orders to him occurs the following passage:

"It is very desirable that these people should be taught that the United States will not tolerate these outrages, and that they have the power and the determination to check them. It is, however, very much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. The presence of your vessel will, no doubt, work much good. The department reposes much in your prudence and good sense."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Alps brings accounts to the 19th.

Cotton was unchanged. Sales on the 19th, 6000 bales. Breadstuffs had further declined. Consuls 91¾ to 92.

A pitched battle was daily expected between the Russians, 70,000 strong, and the Turks and allies, numbering 60,000.

300 persons were arrested and imprisoned at St. Petersburg, on a charge of conspiracy.

The insurrection in Spain was spreading. The town and garrison at Barcelona had joined it.

Mehemet Pasha had defeated the Russians at Crevnovada, and captured the place. The Russians had also been routed by the Turks at Frateschie.

LATER.—The Canada with news to the 22d.

Nothing important from the seat of war.

Cotton in active demand, without change of prices. Middling Uplands 5¼. Sales of the week 51,000 bales.

In Flour there was a panic, and prices had declined from 3s. to 4s. 6d. American quoted at 28s. 6d. to 31s.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE, for several days, has been closely engaged on the River and Harbor bill, to which it has made various amendments. One of these appropriates $50,000 more for opening Nag's Head, in North Carolina.

On Monday, the Senate was occupied for some time in the consideration of an amendment offered to a pension bill by Mr. Adams, proposing to provide for the widow of James Batchelder, killed at Boston whilst in the execution of his duty as Deputy Marshal. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 34 to 14, and the bill passed. The bill from the House fixing the rates of postage was reported with amendments, and its consideration laid over. Mr. Sumner endeavored to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law, but leave was refused by a vote of 35 to 10. The consideration of the River and Harbor Bill was resumed and discussed until a late hour in the night.

A remarkable amendment was offered by the Committee on Commerce, to authorise the Secretary of War, if in his opinion there should be any sufficient reason for doing so, to suspend the appropriations for any of the objects provided for in the bill. This was understood to have been framed with the view to enable the President to sign the bill, and then execute it in part and veto it in part. But the impropriety of thus giving a partial veto on an act of Congress, was so ably argued by Mr. Badger and others, that it found but little favor. On motion of Mr. Toombs, (adopted 25 to 18,) a supposed want of constitutional power should not constitute "a sufficient reason."—Another amendment was adopted, 23 to 22, to confer the power on the President, and not on the Secretary of War. The whole amendment was then *rejected*, 35 to 14. Several unsuccessful motions were then made to lay the bill on the table. The correspondent of the Express says,

"Mr. Badger, as he always does, quickly dispelled all the cobwebs which the sophistry of the Senators attempted to weave about the subject. He rendered it evident to the plainest understanding that the amendment would confer upon the Secretary of War a power which ought not to be conferred upon him."

On Tuesday, the River and Harbor bill was passed. A motion to strike out the Virginia and Florida appropriations was rejected.

On Monday, the House refused to suspend the rules to take up the Texas debt bill. Mr. Riddle, from a select committee on the guano trade, made an interesting report on that subject, accompanied by a bill. The amendments, nearly two hundred in number, of the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill were considered, and a large number of them disagreed to by the House. Others were concurred in. The committee however, did not get through with the bill.

On Tuesday, the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under discussion. They rejected the increase to the salaries of the Supreme Judges.

ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA APPROPRIATION.

In the Senate, a few days ago, the following proceedings took place, as reported in the Congressional Globe. Perhaps no stronger instance has been known of the influence exerted by our Senator than is here afforded.

MR. BADGER. I desire to offer an amendment to the bill. It proposes no appropriation. I will explain in a few words the object of it. In the second week of the session, I think it was, the Senate passed a bill which I introduced, to correct the phraseology of a clause in the river and harbor bill, which was passed some two years ago, in which an appropriation was made for an improvement in North Carolina; but by some inaccuracy, the language was used "by the construction of a breakwater." My object is merely to correct that phraseology. The amendment is:

And be it further enacted, That the "act making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors," approved the 30th of August, 1852, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking from the clause in which they occur, the following words: "by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan Sound."

MR. STUART. A provision is made for that in the river and harbor bill.

MR. BADGER. I am aware that there is a provision in that bill intended to attain that object; but it is evident to everybody that there is an extreme probability of that bill not passing this session.

MR. STUART. I think the probability is precisely the reverse of that.

MR. BADGER. Suppose it should become a law, and this were provided for twice, it will do no harm. This does not make an appropriation.

MR. STUART. The only objection is this: there is an objection to giving to a particular district of country advantage over all others in respect to this question.

MR. BADGER. No particular advantage is asked. The appropriation has been made, and this is merely to correct a mistake in the phraseology of the bill. This is the whole of it. No appropriation of money—no advantage is asked for. The money appropriated under that bill has been applied to every other point, except this one.

MR. STUART. The same thing is true of the Red river raft. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Johnson] had a bill passed through this body for the purpose of correcting that; it has not been passed by the other House, but the river and harbor bill also contains a provision for it.

MR. BADGER. I know that, and he is going to offer an amendment, and I shall vote for it.

MR. ATCHISON, (Mr. Weller in the chair.) I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to.

MR. SLIDELL. I move an amendment to the amendment. The Secretary, I presume, has the river and harbor bill at the desk. I think North Carolina has already had enough advantages over the rest of the States in this particular, and she shall have no more, so far as I am concerned. I move to substitute the river and harbor bill for the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina.

MR. HUNTER. What amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina has moved an amendment correcting an error in a previous law; the Senator from Louisiana now proposes to amend that by inserting what is commonly called the river and harbor bill.

MR. HUNTER. In what? The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill? [Laughter.]

MR. ATCHISON. Read the amendment to the amendment.

MR. SLIDELL. The bill is at the Secretary's table. It has been reported from the committee.

MR. ADAMS. I raise a question of order. The amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina does not propose any appropriation. He may, therefore, properly offer it without the sanction of a committee. The Senator from Louisiana, however, proposes an amendment to this amendment, which makes a large appropriation, without the sanction of a committee. I raise that question of order.

MR. SLIDELL. It appears to me, with all due deference to the Senator from Mississippi, there is nothing in this question of order. The river and harbor bill has been reported by the proper committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will decide the question of order. The Chair decides the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana is not in order. The Senator can take an appeal from that decision.

MR. DODGE, of Iowa. I hope that, by general consent, the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina will be agreed to. It seems to me to be eminently proper; and, whether the river and harbor bill is passed or not with it in it, no harm will be done. There is no greater friend of the river and harbor bill than myself; but I do not desire to embarrass this with it.

MR. PETTIT. I may be allowed to enter my protest against this amendment. I do it with great reluctance and regret; for the Senator from North Carolina, who moves it, is uniformly liberal in voting for all reasonable and rational appropriations. I regret exceedingly to feel constrained to oppose his amendment; but why do I do it? If I understand it, two years ago an appropriation was made of $100,000, or about that amount——

MR. BADGER. Fifty thousand dollars.

MR. PETTIT. Fifty thousand dollars, the Senator says, for certain works in North Carolina, and because those works were badly described in the law, or such works were described as could not be made at the places mentioned, or were inappropriate, the money has not been expended. The Senator now seeks to make an amendment here by which that money remaining still in the Treasury can be taken out and applied to a new work not described in the law, appropriating the money. A certain work was described in the law, but that work cannot be done, or is inappropriate to be done. The money, therefore, has not been drawn from the Treasury to construct that work, and the Senator now proposes to amend the law, so that the description of work that will then be allowed can be accomplished, and this money appropriated. That is precisely the case.

Now, allow me to say, that while I do not think North Carolina has met with any more favor than she ought to meet with, or that any more money has been appropriated for Cape Fear river than ought to be appropriated, I think she has got a decided advantage over what we must expect to get for other States and other localities. None of us can be mistaken in the inklings or givings out as to what the result will be if we pass the river and harbor bill. I want the effect of the presidential veto to reach all portions of this Union alike. It is unnecessary for me to go into the constitutional argument of the power of this Government to make these appropriations, and much less of its duty to make them—not to say its power, but its duty. But, I repeat, I desire that all portions of the Union shall be placed upon the same footing, and not by a mere haphazard guess at the existence of the fact that this Government, by some accident or other, has placed a little obstruction, however large or however small, in the mouth of the Cape Fear river, by which sands and dirt and rubbish have gathered about the mouth of the river, and obstructed its——

MR. HUNTER. Is this in order? I am reluctant to interpose; but we are anxious to get through with the bill.

MR. PETTIT. If the Senator wants to adjourn, I will give him the floor to make the motion.

MR. HUNTER. I do not want to do that.

MR. PETTIT. Very well. I am in order. You cannot get over me in that way. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks the Senator is in order.

MR. PETTIT. I will give way to the Senator to move an adjournment.

MR. HUNTER. Not at all.

MR. PETTIT. Under these accidental circumstances of an obstruction having been made, as it is alleged, upon the face of the bill, a bill has been approved making an appropriation of $140,000 for Cape Fear river. I have never been on that river. I know not how large it is; whether it is a perennial, or whether it is a spring or fall stream, I do not pretend to know. I take it for granted that the appropriation was right and proper; that it was no larger than necessary. But by this amendment, disguise it as you will, it proposes to appropriate—I use that term, for it is that—out of the Treasury $50,000 which is there, and which cannot be expended under any law in existence whatever. The Senator admits that no such thing can be constructed as a breakwater, for none is needed—none is required. There was a mere *lapsus pennæ* in drawing the bill; there is no possibility of spending the money; and though this amendment does not say in so many words that it shall be appropriated, it says that it shall be applied to the construction of other works. It is, to all intents and purposes, an appropriation of $50,000 out of the Treasury, which cannot be drawn or applied unless this amendment be passed. Now, then, if it be unconstitutional, as it is said, and given out, to make these appropriations, let us put our hands at once upon all the money that is remaining in the Treasury, and not appropriate it by any hide-and-go-seek means, for the purpose of indirectly violating the Constitution in doing that which you cannot do directly. What is the reason of it? You have $50,000 in the Treasury which cannot be used without that amendment; and the amendment authorizes its use. It is provided for in the general river and harbor bill. I hope to see that bill pass. It has passed the House, and I hope will pass here. Let the Cape Fear river, or let the improvements in North Carolina take the direction and suffer the fate of the others. Let it be decapitated with all other parts. Let North Carolina stand upon a condition equal with all her sisters. She has already obtained an advantage by one bill, which the Senator from North Carolina, by his seducing and prevailing power of speech, has induced us to pass. She has the advantage of that, appropriating $140,000, all on account of the power of his tongue. That is all that I want to say against him; but I am opposed to adding this $50,000 more to that advantage by an indirect appropriation; although the Senator has had one advantage, let him hereafter stand upon an equality with us; and if our works die, let his die with them.

MR. BADGER. I should very much prefer the support of my friend from Indiana to the expressions, with which he has overcome me, of his excessive flattery. Now, sir, I have no objection to his making an onslaught upon the principles which the President has indicated on the bill for the improvement of Cape Fear river; but I insist that I have a right to ask that Senator that the general subject of the improvements of rivers and harbors should not be urged for preventing the Senator from doing a simple act of justice to my State. The Senator says that he thinks North Carolina ought to be put on upon an equality in this matter with the other States. Would to God that it were so. She has, sir, less money appropriated for her benefit than any State in this Union; but that has nothing to do with the question. By the act of 1852 a certain sum of money was appropriated, not for the erection of a breakwater, but for opening a communication with the Atlantic ocean; but the appropriation indicated the erection of a breakwater as the method of accomplishing the object. Its object was the opening of the communication. That is the object specified by the law; but, as I stated, upon an examination being made, it was found that a breakwater would not accomplish the declared object of the provision. Now, it is sought to strike those words out of the bill. Why should they not be stricken out? My friend from Indiana says that he wants the consequences of a veto of the river and harbor bill, if it should come, to apply everywhere. Well, sir, the river and harbor bill contains appropriations for the benefit of the State of North Carolina, small in amount, but considerable, compared with those sums which we have been in the habit of receiving; but the amendment does not propose, directly or indirectly, to make an appropriation. The object expressed in the original bill was the opening of a communication with the ocean. When it was examined, it was found that the mode specified would not accomplish the object. I only ask that the mistake may be corrected. It seems to me to be a very simple request; and I hope it will be agreed to.

The amendment was agreed to.

Anson Agricultural Society.—A meeting of this Society was held on Friday, the 14th inst., when the following officers were elected:

Maj. P. Richardson, President.
N. D. Boggan, 1st Vice President.
E. F. Lilly, 2d Vice President.
Franc. M. Paul, Rec. Sec'y.
J. R. Hargrave, Cor. Sec'y.
Thos. Robinson, Treasurer.

On motion, it was decided to hold the Annual Fair of the Society on the third Thursday in November next.—*Wadesboro' Star.*

The Savannah Republican of Tuesday says:

"We accidentally omitted to record the arrival here, Sunday morning, from Fayetteville, N. C., via Wilmington and Charleston, of a small steamer called the Reliance. She is 82 feet long, 16 feet width of beam, and draws only 17½ inches, and is intended to run on the Altamaha river, her draught being so light that she will be able to go up and down at almost any stage of the water. She is owned by Messrs. N. K. McDuffie & Co., who live on the Altamaha and are extensively engaged in the Rosin and Turpentine business."

Our Historian, Wheeler, has got an office.—The President has appointed him (see paragraph from the Washington Star in another place) Charge d'Affaires to Nicaragua. Wonder if he won't oblige us, and write a "History" of that interesting country. He may put us down for one copy, and we shall advocate the State's subscribing to fifty more for the Library.

But, why was he not sent to Guatemala, Balis' old place? That was the place for him,—or, if he could have gone to Pernambuco, we should have been still better satisfied.—*Wil. Herald.*

"*Misfortunes Come not Single.*"—Ex-President Fillmore is again a sufferer by death, this time the unwelcome messenger visiting a beloved brother residing in Minnesota. Last year a wife, last week an only daughter, and now a brother, towards whom the survivor entertained the highest regard.

The idea of keeping ready-made coffins on hand for sale, introduced several years ago, always struck us as a very good one, and has proved of great utility—but that of digging graves by wholesale, and selling them on demand, is a progression of the age for which we were hardly prepared: and yet it is by no means unworthy of the times, during the prevalence of an unusual mortality. The plan has been introduced in Philadelphia by the cemetery companies on whose grounds the poor are usually buried. The principal advantage of this practice is that the graves may be dug at night, early in the morning, or in the evening; and not, of necessity, under a broiling sun. The graves may be dug to contain one or half a dozen coffins, as may be desired. In Philadelphia the mode adopted is to dig the grave twelve feet deep. A coffin is put on the bottom, covered with earth to the depth of a few inches, another coffin is laid on top of this, and the same course pursued until the grave is sufficiently full.

MARRIED,

Recently, in Chesterfield District, S. C., by Rev. J. W. Miller, Mr. [illegible] TOMLINSON, of Anson county, to Miss ELIZA M., daughter of O. H. Spencer, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 31st ult., by Rev. M. B. Grant, [illegible] to Mrs. SARAH M. KELLY, [illegible] of that town.

DIED,

This morning, at 7 o'clock, after a long and lingering illness, ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Esq., in the 44th year of his age. Mr. Smith was a most respectable gentleman and a good citizen, and all who knew him will testify to the probity and moral excellence of his character. Connected for many years with the Fayetteville Bar as a practicing lawyer, and as Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, he will be much missed from the circle of his professional friends, who, appreciating his worth, sympathise with his family in a bereavement which, though long expected, must still be a sore and trying one indeed.—COM.

In this vicinity last night, very suddenly, Mr. ARCH'D HONEYCUTT, formerly of Rowan County, aged about 40 years.

In Bladen county, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, MARY ELIZA, infant daughter of Dr. D. B. and Sarah Ann Gillespie.

At Rutherfordton, N. C., on the 15th ult., after seven weeks illness of congestion of the lungs and liver, Mr. WILLIAM E. GAITHER, son of Col. Burgess S. Gaither, of Morganton, aged 22 years. He leaves his young wife, to whom he had been married a little more than a year, and many friends and relatives.

In Wilmington, on Monday evening, THOS. Y. MORGAN, late of New York.

In Wadesborough, on the 27th ult., MARTHA LUCIA, daughter of Thos. S. and Caroline Ashe.

Near Lilesville, on the 1st inst., Mrs. MARTHA SEAGO, aged 76 years.

In Duplin County, on the 6th ult., ELIJAH C., son of Osborn and Isabella Carr, aged 16 years, 8 months and 14 days.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In response to a resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday, calling on the President to know whether anything has occurred, in connexion with our Spanish relations, since his message of the 15th of March, which renders the provisional measures then suggested by him unnecessary at present, he immediately sent to the Senate the following clear, concise, and significant message:

To the Senate of the United States:

I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, "requesting the President to inform the Senate (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest) whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the fifteenth of March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of 'provisional measures' by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise, in the recess of Congress, affecting those relations."

In the message of the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions.

"In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

The two houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future. But I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the "Black Warrior," instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish government itself.

Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required, in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the constitution in Congress; and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress. Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one, and usurp the powers of the other of these depositaries of the functions of government.

I have only to add that nothing has arisen since the date of my former message to "dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress."

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1854.

While a number of our cotemporaries are denouncing Homestead Bills, it would be well for them to consider the fact, that President Pierce has already given his approval to a bill containing the Homestead feature. He has approved the bill providing for surveys, and granting homesteads to settlers in New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska. This is the Territorial Homestead bill. The second section of the bill contains its homestead provisions. They are set forth in language sufficiently plain, we should say, to be understood.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who was residing in said Territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and who may be still residing there, there shall be, and hereby is, donated one quarter-section or one hundred and sixty acres of land. And to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said Territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, there shall in like manner be donated one quarter-section, or one hundred and sixty acres, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years.

In this bill, what becomes of the great redeeming feature of Mr. Hunter's substitute, by which all constitutional scruples are set aside through the provision for the payment of twelve-and-a-half or twenty-five cents per acre for a homestead? It is not once mentioned, but the bill is an out-and-out recognition of the homestead principle—of the "agrarian policy of land to the landless," yet it has received the approval of President Pierce.

Richmond Whig.

The Buffalo "Democracy" chronicles the following, under the head of "Sharp Practice:"

"A German, whose wife died of cholera one day last week, married his second wife on the following day, and she departed this life also on the *next* day. What with weddings and funerals that household was very much engaged for a few days."

"Only One."—One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed will put back and may frustrate all the business of the day. One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix the fence at once. One unruly animal will teach all others in its company bad tricks. One drinker will keep a family poor and in trouble. "One sinner destroyeth much good."

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

Our readers doubtless desire to see Mr. Secretary Dobbin's letter of instructions to the commander of the Cyane. We therefore publish it:

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDER HOLLINS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1854.

SIR: The Government has recently received intelligence that the interests of our countrymen require the presence of a national vessel at San Juan, or Greytown, and from your experience in that region, and confidence in your energy and prudence, and in pursuance of the wishes of the President, the Department has concluded to direct that you proceed with the Cyane to that port so soon as she can be fully ready for the cruise.

The property of the American citizens interested in the Accessory Transit Company, it is said, has been unlawfully detained by persons residing in Greytown. Apprehension is felt that further outrages will be committed. Our Minister, Mr. Borland, has been treated with rudeness and disrespect.

You will, however, learn from Mr. Fabens, commercial agent at Greytown, more particularly the conduct of those people, and the views of our Government, which have been communicated to him from the State Department. You will consult with him freely, and ascertain the true state of the facts.

Now, it is very desirable that these people should be taught that the United States will not tolerate these outrages, and that they have the power and the determination to check them. It is, however, very much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. The presence of your vessel will, no doubt work much good. The Department reposes much in your prudence and good sense.

Former despatches have acquainted you with the peculiar political position of this town, and of the relations of our Government to it. You will remain there no longer than you may deem necessary, as it is a warm and unhealthy climate. You will advise the Department of your movements, and after leaving Greytown you will touch at Pensacola, and receive orders from Commodore Newton there, if not earlier, as you will constitute a part of his squadron.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commander GEORGE N. HOLLINS,
Commanding U. S. ship Cyane, New York.

But there is a letter also from Mr. Secretary Marcy. We need not publish that in full, as the material part of it is embraced in the following statement of the case by the Philadelphia North American:

The only question to be settled is, whether the instructions issued by the government, and under which Captain Hollins acted, were capable of being so construed by him as to warrant the extremity to which he proceeded. We can only answer this by referring to the instructions themselves, and the first that we shall notice is the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Hollins. After stating the necessity of the presence of a national vessel at Greytown, enumerating the grievances for which reparation was to be demanded, and ordering him to proceed with the Cyane to that station, Mr. Dobbin, while deprecating a resort to extreme measures in the execution of the mission on which the officer named was sent, clearly and expressly informs him that the ultimate means of redress to which recourse may be had, if necessary, are "destruction of property and loss of life." In the very fact of uttering the hope that there would be no occasion to use such violence, the Department virtually and by fair implication directed it to be employed in the event of the exigency which it obviously contemplated as possible. There is no other rational interpretation to be put upon the paragraph. But Captain Hollins is not without further warrant for his proceeding. He is told by the Secretary in this same letter, that "he will learn from Mr. Fabens, Commercial Agent at Greytown, more particularly the conduct of those people, and the views of our government, which have been communicated to him from the State Department." Now, among the documents referred to, is a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens, dated June 9th, 1854, from which we make the following extract:

"Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America, has represented to this government, that while recently at San Juan, he was insulted by the authorities or people of that place. An indignity offered to the Nation, as well as to him individually, cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. If done by order of the authorities of the place they must answer for it in their assumed political character. Nothing short of an apology for this outrage will save the place from the infliction that such an act justly merits."

What could Mr. Marcy mean by the expression "save the place from the infliction that such an act justly merits?" There is certainly about the phrase, standing alone, an ambiguity which might greatly puzzle and perplex the most astute understanding. But read in connection with the more explicit sentence quoted above from the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, we submit whether most persons would have been able to gather any other meaning from it than that which Commander Hollins understood it to convey?

To do Captain Hollins only justice in this matter, it ought to be said that a much more practised diplomatist might easily have been misled by instructions such as were given to him. They were, it seems, drawn so ingeniously as to betray the ambassador into disaster and disgrace, and permit his constituents to creep out of the difficulty unscathed. Now, in this circumstance, the Administration is greatly censurable. Their instructions should have been in this, as they should be in all instances, so clear, express and intelligible, that no man of common sense could misunderstand them. If it be contended that they were sufficiently explicit, then Captain Hollins, being a person of at least ordinary ability, must have interpreted them correctly, and he is, in that case, absolved from blame. If, however, they were so obscure and equivocal that he could not but misapprehend them, then he is equally innocent of any error into which he may have fallen. In short, it is obvious that, in this whole affair, the government is chiefly, if not altogether, in fault, and no explanation can release it from responsibility for the most contemptible event that has disgraced the heroism of modern civilization.

We alluded a few days ago to the comprehensive arrangement of the new Post-Route Act, legalizing and including in one bill all the existing post-routes. We learn that the enrolled bill makes upwards of three hundred pages, and that the parchment upon which it is enrolled cost the Government about *two hundred dollars.*

Calico is a great promoter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish anything of moment, either with head or hand, they must keep clear of the institution entirely. A pair of sweet lips, a pink waist, and a pressure of two delicate hands will as much unhinge a man, as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping cough, a pair of lock jaws, several hydrophobias and the doctor's bill.

UPS AND DOWNS.

The sojourners at our city hotels are familiar with the modest tone in which the words "New York Herald," "Tribune," "Times," "Baltimore Sun," "Intelligencer," "Union," &c. fall upon their ears from a respectable elderly gentleman in the newspaper line. At break of day you may find him at the Railroad Depot, with his bundle of these "maps of busy life;" at breakfast time he is at the hotel ready to exchange his commodities for the ready cash; and again as midnight draws near you will still find him pursuing the even tenor of his way, pressing his sales. We have observed him for many years going regularly through this routine. Many wonder if he ever sleeps. If "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," he is entitled to the largest that may be had. A curiosity is often manifested to know his history. Some say that he has by dint of such untiring industry and perseverance laid up something handsome for a "rainy day."

One morning last week, as the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was passing from the breakfast room at the "National" with his morning mail, this veteran newsvender met him at the foot of the flight of steps near the office. His eye caught the title "Cincinnati Gazette" to a paper in Mr. C.'s hand, and, with a peculiar expression, he remarked—

"Ah, the old "Cincinnati Gazette!"

Mr. Campbell halted, observing, "You have it not in your package?"

"No; but I took it once."

Mr. Campbell "When?"

"In 1828, when Charles Hammond was editor, and I was in the firm of Carrington & Wells, wholesale merchants, Main street, Cincinnati!"

Mr. Campbell. "I recollect the firm, for I was then a printer's devil in the Gazette office, and faithfully through wintry storms carried the paper to you. We are living monuments of the "ups and downs" of life!"

Here a strange expression passed over the countenance of Wells, and Mr. C., fearing that he might awaken unpleasant reminiscences in connexion with his change of fortune, left, with a "God give you success; your energy deserves it!"

How illustrative of the changes of fickle fortune! The carrier-boy of the news of that day to the wholesale merchant is now a member of the American Congress, and the wholesale merchant now carries the newspapers to him!—*Nat. Int.*

GOD SEEN IN ALL HIS WORKS.

In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which as you travel on the western bank of the river, you may see lifting its ancient towers, on the other side, above the grove of trees, about as old as itself.

About forty years ago, there lived in that castle a noble gentleman, whom we shall call Baron ——. The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's land.

It happened on a certain occasion, that this young gentleman being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came to the castle, he began to talk of his heavenly father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the Baron reproved him, saying, "Are you not afraid of offending God, who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" This gentleman said he knew nothing about God, for he had never seen him. The Baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle grounds and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung upon the wall. The gentleman admired the picture very much, and said, "whoever drew this picture, knows very well how to use the pencil."

"My son drew that picture," said the Baron.

"Then your son is a very clever man," replied the gentleman.

The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and plantations of forest trees.

"Who has the ordering of this garden?" asked the gentleman.

"My son," replied the Baron; "he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall."

"Indeed," said the gentleman, "I shall think very highly of him soon."

The Baron then took him into the village, and showed him a small, neat cottage, where his son had established a small school, and where he caused all young children, who had lost their parents to be received and nourished at his own expense. The children in the house looked so innocent and so happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron, "What a happy man you are to have so good a son?"

"How do you know I have so good a son?"

"Because I have seen his works, and I know he must be good and clever, if he has done all you have showed me."

"But you have never seen him?"

"No, but I know him very well, because I judge of him by his works."

"True," replied the Baron, "and this is the way I judge of the character of our Heavenly Father. I know from his works, that he is a being of infinite wisdom, power and goodness."

The Frenchman felt the force of the reproof, and was careful not to offend the good Baron any more by his remarks.

Prentiss, the famous orator of the southweset was very fond of using anecdotes to illustrate his subjects. On one occasion, when he was advocating the claims of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, he had a great many Irishmen among his auditors, who continually interrupted him by loud remarks. Prentiss finally addressed himself to the "dissenters;" and, in a playful manner, went on to say that he could account for their dislike to his political idol in no other way than that it was natural to the Irish to be always in the "opposition;" and then related the following incident. He said that some years ago, when it was the custom in New York city to keep the polls at elections open for three days, as might have been expected, the voters got rather excited at the winding up. A ship, direct from Liverpool and filled with emigrants, was hauled into one of the docks, directly in front of a "poll" where was breeding an election riot, and the first man ashore was a "broth of a boy," shelalah in hand, who, scarcely able to stand upon solid earth after his long confinement on shipboard, was trying to get his legs in subordination, and comprehend the confusion before him. At the instant, one of the runners about the polls, with a handful of tickets in his hand, rushed up to Pat, and thrusting a vote into his face, asked with vehemence, 'Which side are you on?" The threatening row had now broken into a storm; brickbats, clubs, and imprecations prevailed; when Pat seemed to suddenly recover his presence of mind, and replied: "Ye'd know the side I'm on, would ye?" and shaking his stick over his head, and giving a whoop, he concluded, "I'm on the rebilion side, ov coorse!" and he then pitched into the brawl "like one at home."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A promising German girl was dreadfully burnt at Baltimore on Tuesday morning whilst attempting to kindle a fire by pouring camphene oil on a few live coals. A quantity of the liquid ignited, setting her clothes and the house on fire.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

A Convention will be held in Centre, Stanly county, on Saturday the 9th day of September next, to take into consideration the subject of connecting the Atlantic Seaports of North Carolina by rail way communication, with the chain of roads bordering to the valley of the Mississippi. All persons feeling an interest in building up the general interests of the State, by adopting a strictly North Carolina policy, which will furnish a market *to all* of our citizens for the products of their labor, and give them that market *within* the limits of our own State, are respectfully requested to attend.

James S. Turner, L. Blackmer, H. Legrand, J. H. Jenkins, L. A. Dumas, A. Henderson, Eben Hearne, C. F. Fisher, J. J. Allen, James E. Kerr, P. Powell, B. B. Roberts, O. Dockery, J. F. Chambers, Wm. Watkins, J. D. Brown, Robt. Walls, A. M. Nesbitt, Francis Little, T. T. Maxwell, Mat. Waddill, J. H. McRorie, John I. Shaver, Robt. Murphy, Wm. Murphy, J. A. Boyden, John W. Ellis, T. L. Cowan, D. A. Davis, A. H. Caldwell.

August 1st, 1854.

Railroad Convention.—It will be seen by reference to another column, that there is to be a Railroad Convention held at Centre, in Stanly County, on the 9th day of September next to take into consideration a project in which the whole Western and Northwestern portion of the State is deeply interested. This call, we suppose, is made by those who contemplate a railroad route which shall pass through Fayetteville, and thence by two roads reach Wilmington and Beaufort on the seaboard; and extending West to Salisbury, connect with the western extension of the North Carolina Railroad.

It is hoped the proposed Convention will be numerously attended by all the friends of such an improvement, and if carried through as we believe it will be, we shall then have a true North Carolina road, and one which will effectually bind together the mutual interests of the two extremes of the State. We missed it awfully, when we failed to build the Fayetteville and Western Railroad in 1836-'7. Had that been done then, we would have had a western and an eastern extension long ago. But it is never too late to do well, so let us up and at it now.

Salisbury Watchman.

Letter from Gen. Washington.—The following letter from Gen. Washington, is a model one, for the example it gives of the true mode of living at home, and we need such examples from just such high authority in these days of extravagance, folly and selfishness. The letter we copy is now for the first time published, and was written to Tobias Lear in England, in 1794. Washington gives the following reasons why he has empowered Mr. Lear to sell a portion of his landed estate:

"I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motives to these sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less to specialities,—that the remainder of my days may thereby be more tranquil and free from care, and that I may be enabled knowing what my dependence is, to do as much good as my resources will admit, for although in the estimation of the world I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it, that I am oftentimes ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford, unless I sell part of it to answer this purpose."

Falsely Packed Cotton.—An important decision was given in one of the Courts at New Orleans recently, in relation to the liability of factors selling false packed cotton. It appeared in evidence that the cotton in question was sold, with many other bales, by sample, and that the whole was shipped to Barcelona. On being opened, it was found that two of the bales were falsely packed, the outside corresponding with the sample, and the inside consisting of very inferior cotton. The factors against whom the suit was brought, contended that they as agents could not be held liable for the false packing, and that as the planter's mark was on the bales, recourse must be had to the principal and not to them. The Court decided that the defendants, as cotton merchants, selling cotton in one lot, which, perhaps, had been received from many planters—selling it in their own name, without reference to any others as principals, and selling it by samples, thereby warranting the whole to be equal to the samples in quality, were clearly liable; that the charge that the bales were falsely packed, in no manner affected, nor could it have been intended to effect the character and standing of defendants, who were merely the merchants and not the planters—and that in the transaction the defendants acted and were treated as principals and not as agents. This decision was subsequently confirmed by the Appellate Court.

Baltimore American.

FROM HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

It requires not especially "sentiment" to appreciate the lines which ensue. *Feeling*, deep, true feeling, is their characteristic; and they who look upon the loved and lost who have gone before, will feel them in their "heart of hearts:"

"THE LONG AGO.

"Oh! a wonderful stream is the river TIME,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years.

"How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

"There is a magical Isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky, and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

"And the name of this isle is the LONG AGO,
And we bury our treasures there:
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

"There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments that *she* used to wear.

"There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air:
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

"Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle—
All the day of life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that 'greenwood' of soul be in sight."

Diarrhœa.—A day or two ago a gentleman mentioned in our office a very simple remedy for the diarrhœa. It is simply dried peaches. Put a handful in your pocket and nibble at them occasionlly. We have tried it since, and so have a number of our family, and found them a speedy and perfect cure. We presume it may be necessary to commence with the cure at the early stages of the complaint.—*Louisville Journal.*

NEW YORK, August 2.

Fatal Affray at a Hotel.—An affray with Bowie knives took place last night at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, between Dr. Graham, a Southerner, and a Californian named Loring. The rencontre resulted in the death of the Californian, he having lingered but an hour. Both gentlemen have families, who were boarding at the hotel.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The murder at the St. Nicholas Hotel was committed by Dr. R. M. Graham, of New Orleans. Col. Loring of California, was his victim. The former was drunk and making a noise in one of the corridors. Mr. Loring requested him to desist as it annoyed his wife. Dr. Graham continued his conduct, when Col. Loring came out and requested him to desist the second time. Dr. Graham turned upon him; drew his sword from his cane, and plunged it into him, and he died almost instantly.

An inquest was held this evening on the body of Col. Loring, and one of the hotel servants who witnessed the affair testified that the deceased struck the prisoner, when the latter raised his cane, and the deceased seized it. The sheath came off and the prisoner ran the sword into him.

The coroner's jury in the case of Loring returned a verdict that he came to his death by a wound inflicted on his person by means of a sword cane in the hands of Robert M. Graham. Graham was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

From Havana.—The Black Warrior, at N. Y. brings Havana dates to 27th ult. The governmental account of the insurrection in Spain had reached Havana, and was published in the official Gazette. The Captain General of the 'ever loyal' island of Cuba, is directed to place himself "in communication with the military authorities, and to keep everything *quiet by any means.*" The official account after describing the insignificance of the movement and the loyalty of the Court and people towards the Queen, has the following curious paragraph:

"The Spanish army could never join these people in their great crime. They will never consent to see themselves converted into a *disagreeable* Republic, like the American Continent, in which their discontented Generals every now and then rise against the Established Government under the name of liberty, peace and order! as the attitude of the population."

The Spanish Insurrection.—Our recent foreign intelligence indicates the revolution in Spain to be at its crisis, and that the next news may announce the dethronement and flight of her profligate Queen, and the installment of a new if not a better dynasty. A black catalogue of licentiousness and crime has destroyed even the strong instincts of Spanish loyalty towards their Queen, whilst the oppression, misrule and favoritism of her ministers have induced the most general discontent.

We sincerely regret to announce the suspension of the eminent Banking house of Gilbert, Coe & Johnson. We are not acquainted with the extent of their liabilities, but they must be very large. This eminent house was largely engaged in forwarding many important railway enterprises, but the discredit thrown upon this description of stock caused eminent losses to the house, and the impossibility of negotiating those securities, rendered their stoppage a matter of necessity.

The failure of McCullough, Morris & Co., it seems, is a subject of much comment at Cincinnati. It is now generally supposed that their assets will not pay over 20 cents on the dollar.

N. Y. Express.

Jurymen indicted for Perjury.—The Grand Jury of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, (Ky.) have found a true bill for perjury against four of the Ward jurymen, and they are held to bail in $1,000 each to appear at the next Circuit Court to be held at that place.

A Profitable Business.—The Columbus (Geo.) Times states that Messrs. Moses & Lee, of that city, have sold $1,700 worth of peaches, apples, and pears in the short period of seventeen days. They find a market in Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Apalachicola, Boston, and New York, and are now preparing an orchard of 2,500 trees to supply the New Orleans and Mobile markets on the opening of the Girard and Mobile railroad! This is a good deal better than raising cotton; and, what is better still, there is no limit scarcely to the demand of early fruit of good quality.

Mercury.

An English Quarterly, in an article entitled "facts in human life," very gravely tells us that *tall* men live longer than *short* ones. Who didn't know that?

HINTS ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
In North Carolina.

2D Edition, with Map. Just published and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Price 10 cents. $1 per dozen, $6 per 100.

MULES.

WE have a small lot of Fine Kentucky Mules, which we will sell at figures less than usual for this market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Aug. 3, 1854. 19-4w

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for AUGUST, just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

August 3, 1854.

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Turpentine Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night and take a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company whereby all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel when received in good order. ISHAM BLAKE.

June 17, 1854. 6-3mi

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

THE coming Fall we intend to open our long-promised Merchant Tailoring Establishment. We shall spare no pains in making it one of the finest in the State. The store will be new throughout, and fitted up in a handsome style, not surpassed by any in the Southern country.

OUR CUTTER, already engaged, is a gentleman of long experience, and acknowledged to be at the head of his profession.

Our assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Will be of our own importation, DIRECT—one of our New York House being permanently located in Europe for the sole purpose of selecting Goods for our Southern Establishments, gives us unsurpassed advantages.

We invite our Fayetteville friends and the community at large, to give us a call.

Our Mr. Baldwin will probably visit Fayetteville early in the Fall, and receive orders.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Merchant Tailors,
and Dealers in Gentlemen's under Garments
and Dress Goods, of every description,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 8, 1854. 12-t18i

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire, during the present month, to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their bills presented, and their creditors are requested to present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 3, 1854.

ROBERT BURNS.

We take the following from the travelling correspondence of the Boston Post. It is refreshing amid the toiling and moiling of this working world, to turn aside from the strife of politics, the turmoil of elections to linger, even in imagination, amid the scenes which have been consecrated by the footsteps of genius, and [illegible] the memories embalmed in the immortal [illegible] of the "Peasant Bard," who, with all his faults and failings, was a glorious MAN for a' that.

We left Glasgow on a charming day for Ayr, to have a talk with the 'auld bodies' of Robert Burns, whom the people here always call Robin. We went over all the places he [illegible] about; crossed the "twa brigs;" saw the [illegible] an ale house still, where Souter Johnny and his landlady entertained Tam O'Shanter so well that he made it altogether too late before he started for home and his Kate; visited the kirk where he saw the witches who gave him such chase, putting "Maggie" to her greatest speed; and saw the beautiful monument which has been erected to his memory near his favorite river Doon—the one that was built having been entirely carried off piecemeal by visiters, if you can credit such sacrilege. The kirk is now a ruin, the [illegible]ners having been taken away for mementos bit by bit, as far up as one's arm could reach. What is left is carefully taken care of, and the tombstone, a copy of that erected by Burns' father and mother, is kept quite perfect.

We went into the cottage where the poet was born. Humble enough it was then, consisting of but two rooms with stone floors, for a spacious saloon for visiters has been [illegible] part of it, and an ale house on the other. The sister of the poet is still alive. We passed the neat little cottage where she lives with her daughters; but did not call, as many visitors do, thinking we had no right to take up her time out of curiosity. Three sons of Burns are living—one having a situation under government, and the two others are in the army. They are very proud of their father, and visit Ayr when they have opportunity.

Burn's monument stands in the midst of a garden, handsomely laid out and [illegible] care of. The lower portion of the monument forms quite a good sized room, in which, in a glass case, are the bibles given to Highland Mary when Burns parted from her for the last time, with a quotation from scripture written in them by himself, with his name and mason's mark. Among the mementoes is a lock of Mary's hair. I was so much pleased with all that I saw, and my recollections of Burns were so vivified, that I could not help making up some rhyme which, as T—— has thought them worth copying, and written them off for me, I send them to you for especial use as a memento of the bard:—

A VISIT TO THE BANKS OF THE DOON.

Oh bonny Robin, Robin Burns!
How have my footsteps traced
With sweet sad pleasure, each fair spot
Thy rustic muse hath graced.

I've walked beneath the humble roof
Where thy first breath was drawn,
Where, midst rude sports and ruder toil,
Was spent thy life's young morn.

And that sad relic, too, I've seen;
Prize to thy heart so dear;
That single, golden, curly lock
Of thy sweet Mary's hair.

I've been across the "twa stane brigs,"
Which once in olden time
O'er Ayr's broad stream held dispute high,
Unheard by ears save thine.

I've seen the spot where all too late,
At night, mid storm and rain,
Bold Tam O'Shanter started forth
His distant home to gain.

Through that same window have I gazed,
Where, drawn by mirth's loud din,
He dared unholy sights to see
That holy kirk within.

I've run with him that fearful race;
O'er that swift streamlet pass'd;
Where "Maggie" met the cruel loss
Which saved poor Tam at last.

And I have heard thy murmurs sweet
Oh bonnie, bonnie Doon!
And trod upon the fresh green banks
Which makes thy beauty's crown.

The "flowering thorn" still scents the vale
The "warbling birds" are there;
But where art thou, the life and soul
Of all these scenes so fair?

'Tis very strange! Thou art not dead,
Oh wondrous poet, Burns!
I'm meeting thee in every place
To which my footstep turns.

Thou breath'st in all! thou liv'st in all!
And, with familiar tone,
Men speak of Robin's gifts and flaws—
Where, then, has Robin gone?

Ah! he grew weary of the world;
His earthly robe of care,
Or 'twas to heavy for his soul,
Or he knew not to wear.

And so it was removed; and he,
Freed from its dragging train,
Unseen, pervades each spot and lives
In each loved haunt again.

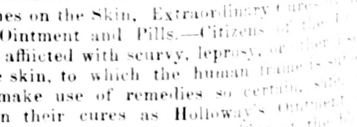
And in his lighter, purer guise,
Forgets past want and woe;
And sees around his honest verse,
Fame's brightest flowrets grow.

Oh bonny Robin, Robin Burns!
Long shall the banks of Ayr,
And rippling Doon, proclaim to all
Thou still art living there.

July 1, 1854.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Blotches on the Skin, Extraordinary Cures by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Citizens of the Union who are afflicted with scurvy, leprosy, or other diseases of the skin, to which the human frame is subject, cannot make use of remedies so certain, safe, and speedy in their cures as Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the former are the finest purifier of the blood, while the latter immediately act upon the skin, and thus conjointly eradicate such diseases from the system. In all parts of the States, these Medicines are allowed to be the most efficacious ever made known, and the most obstinate cases quickly yield to their curative powers.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1854.

OUR MAILS.—We ought to be a patient people. Here we are at 10 o'clock, waiting anxiously for the Raleigh mail to be opened. It arrived an hour ago, instead of 34 hours ago. After [illegible] we shall probably have a flood of election news to arrange in a desperate hurry, so as to get to press in time for the mails. If it had arrived in proper time, we could have had ample time to do our work.

THE RESULT—SO FAR.

We have returns from 31 out of 82 counties. Gen. Dockery's net gain, as compared with the Reid and Kerr contest, is 2,087, equal to an average of 67. An average gain of 67 throughout the State would elect Gen. Dockery. The particulars will be found below.

For the Legislature, we have gained 8 and lost 9. Likely to be close enough.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland County.—Warren Winslow, Senator; Jesse G. Shepherd, Malcom J. McDuffie, and C. H. Coffield, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: Senate—Winslow 619, Jas. S. Harrington, Loco, 261. Commons—Shepherd 1476, McDuffie 1118, Coffield 1086, Jas. Banks, Whig, 961, Ralph P. Buxton, Whig, 888, Neill McKay, Loco, 479, J. T. [illegible], Loco, 167, Allen J. Cameron, Loco, [illegible].

Moore.—Hugh Leach, Whig, Commons. A Whig gain. See table.

Columbus.—Andrew J. Jones, "Independent," Commons, over Forney George, the late Loco member. A Whig gain. Poll: Jones 498, George 435.

Chatham.—John H. Haughton, Whig, Senate; Jas. H. Headen, Whig, Geo. Cotten and A. P. Headen, Locos, Commons. No change. Poll: Senate: Haughton [illegible], Rives 518. Commons: A. P. Headen 1087, Cotten 1074, J. H. Headen 1073, McClenahan 1022, Bynum 1018, Rencher 909.

Sampson.—Thos. I. Faison, Senate; Geo. R. Daughtry and Dr. Shaw, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: Faison 584, John C. Slocum, Whig 377. Doughtry 821, Shaw 718, Wm. H. Herring 579, Charles A. Harrison 578.

Randolph.—John A. Craven and Jesse Thornburg, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Thornburgh 950, Craven 958, Ross 677, Robbins 296, Beckerdite 283, Elliott 66, Brooks 57.

Robeson.—Col. Neill Regan and Thos. A. Norment, Locos, Commons. Whig loss of one. Poll: Regan 807, Norment 795, Troy, Whig, 675, and Alford, Whig, 645.

Bladen.—Geo. M. White, Loco, Commons, by a majority of 22 over Col. J. G. McDugald, Whig. Loss. Poll: White 544, McDugald 522.

Orange.—Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Senate; S. F. Phillips and Josiah Turner, Jr., Commons. All Whigs. Whig gain of 1. Poll—Senate: Graham 474, Cad Jones, Jr., Loco, 435. Commons: Phillips 1111, Turner 1086, Lyon, Loco, 982, Nelson, Loco, 660.

Johnston.—L. B. Sanders, Senate; Tomlinson and Barnes, Commons. All Locos. Whig loss 2.

Davidson.—Col. Jno. W. Thomas, Whig, Senate, by a maj. of 67 over Sam'l Hargrave. Gain. Gen. J. M. Leach and Henry E. Walser, Commons, Whigs. No change. Poll—Senate: Thomas 593, Hargrave 526. Commons, Leach 1375, Walser 1108, Harris, Whig, 642.

Guilford.—John A. Gilmer, Senate; Ralph Gorrell, D. F. Caldwell and C. Johnson. All Whigs. No change.

Rowan.—A. H. Caldwell, Whig, and —— Rose, Loco, Commons. No change.

Alamance.—Giles Mebane, Whig, and J. W. Lancaster, Loco, Commons. Whig gain 1. Poll: Mebane 729, Lancaster 657, Morton, Loco, 596, Holt, distribution Loco, 376.

Wilkes.—Carmichael and Cook, Whigs, Commons. No change. Poll: Carmichael 1012, Cook 909, Martin, Loco, 578, Fletcher, Loco, 387.

Surry.—Whitlock, Loco, Commons. Poll: Whitlock 650, Reeves, Loco, 585. No change.

Wayne.—Senate—Brogden, dem., no opposition, 416. Commons—[illegible], 1064; Whitfield, 890; Pate, 207; Sauls, 145—all democrats.—Sheriff—Core, 875; Fields, 530.

Duplin.—Senate—B. W. Herring, re-elected, no opposition; Commons—Houston and Whitfield elected—Houston 882, Whitfield 785, Reid, 659; Sheriff—Abernathy re-elected, 662, Mathis 592, Broadhurst, 145, Jones, 101.

Franklin.—Democrats elected. No change.

Warren.—Wm. Eaton, Jr., Senate; W. A. Jenkins and —— Williams, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Craven.—Reported to have elected three Whigs. If so, a gain of 2.

Beaufort.—Col. Joshua Taylor, Senate; Jesse R. Stubbs and Fred'k Grist, Commons. All Whigs. No change.

Perquimans.—Jordan, Loco, Commons. Whig loss.

Gates.—Miles H. Eure, Whig, Commons. No change.

New Hanover.—Owen Fennell, Senate; Thos. H. Williams, Samuel J. Person, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: Commons: Williams 904, Person 806, Powers, Independent Loco, 762.

Wake.—Gaston H. Wilder, Loco, Senate; Wesley Whitaker and N. G. Rand, Locos, and Jacob Mordecai, Whig, Commons. A Whig gain of 1. Poll in the Commons: Rand 1402, W. Whitaker 1394, Mordecai 1318, Hunter 1298, Collins 941, Harrison 857, S. H. Whitaker 260, E. Hall 203. Senate: Wilder 715, Fleming 147. Sheriff: High 1456, Jones 1188.

Brunswick.—Col. Gaston Meares, Loco, Commons, beating Daniel L. Russell, Whig, by 25 majority. A Whig loss.

Greene.—B. F. Williams, Whig, Commons, by 15 majority. No change.

Chowan.—Haughton, Loco, by 2 majority over Col. R. T. Paine, Whig. Whig loss.

Forsyth.—Martin, Senate; Flynt and Waugh, Commons. All Locos. Whig loss of 1. Poll—Senate: Martin 850, Matthews, Whig, 322. Commons: Flynt 855, Waugh 833, Masten, Whig, 820, Wilson, Whig, 817.

Granville.—Taylor, Loco, Senate; Amis, Whig, and Bullock and Lyon, Locos, Commons. Whig loss 1.

Northampton.—All Locos elected. No change.

Halifax.—Whig ticket elected. No change.

Stokes.—Locofoco ticket elected. No change.

Senatorial District of Rowan and Davie.—Col. John A. Lillington, Whig, over Barringer, Loco. No change.

Senatorial District of Wilkes, &c.

	Col. Anderson Mitchell, W.	Stokes, Lo.
Wilkes,	840	442

Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson.—Thos. J. Morrisey, Whig, no regular opposition, and no change.

Senatorial District of Surry, Yadkin and Ashe.

	Bower, Loco.	McMillan, Whig.
Surry	440	192

Senatorial District of Gates and Chowan.—Henry Willey, Whig, reported. No change.

Senatorial District of Randolph and Alamance.—Dr. Wm. B. Lane, Whig. No change.

	Lane, Whig.	Johnson, Loco.	Holt, Loco.
Randolph	674	207	00
Alamance	241	00	216
	915	207	216

Montgomery.—Russell, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Russell 617, Bright 157.

For Senate, Christian, Whig, 403, Harrington, Loco, 80. Aggregate vote of the District, Christian 835, Harrington 452.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WHIG GAINS.—In Moore 1 Commoner. In Wake 1 do. In Columbus 1 do. In Orange 1 Senator. In Alamance 1 Commoner. Davidson 1 Senator. Craven 2 Commoners.—8.

LOCO GAINS.—in Johnston 2 Commoners. In Brunswick 1 Commoner. Bladen 1 do. Robeson 1 do. Chowan 1 do. Granville 1 do. Forsythe 1 do. Perquimans 1 do.—9.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.		SENATE.		COMMONS.							
	Dockery.	Bragg.	Winslow.	Harrington.	Banks.	Buxton.	Shepherd.	Coffield.	McDuffie.	McKay.	Reardon.	Cameron.
Fayetteville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Locks Creek,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flea Hill,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Averasborough,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grove,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neill's Creek,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckhorn,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Little River,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart's Creek,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbecue,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carver's Creek,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Monroe's,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quewhiffle,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventy-first,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockfish,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gray's Creek,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Creek,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	904	1473	619	261	961	888	1476	1086	1118	470	167	117

MOORE COUNTY

	GOV'R.		COMMONS		SENATE		SHERIFF.			
	Dockery	Bragg	Leach	McIver	Christian	Harrington	Ritter	Muse	Gaster	McIntosh
Carthage,	124	158	148	115	50	84	67	160	16	26
Tyson's,	35	22	36	47	30	18	32	6	...	20
McNeill's,	52	101	58	86	33	62	11	100	28	7
Sanders',	76	55	85	47	52	40	37	44	19	27
Ritter's,	104	59	113	54	47	23	104	6	...	1
Pocket,	84	48	80	49	49	32	2	27	36	61
Shuffield's,	122	25	119	11	86	9	106	14	11	3
Sand Hills,	23	49	26	44	18	38	1	37	21	6
Oliver's,	124	87	120	74	58	63	3	19	171	23
	749	604	785	503	432	372	423	413	302	174

The election in this county was conducted with more than usual animation, in some instances leading to collisions, from which, as nothing of serious personal injury resulted, we may hope that no permanent heartburnings will remain. There were so many candidates, and such entire uncertainty existed as to the result, that an exhibition of unusual feeling was to have been expected.

If this election had taken place a week earlier, there is no doubt that at least one of the Whig candidates for the Commons would have been elected. The election of Mr. Banks was conceded generally by the democrats. But within a few days of the election, influences were brought to bear upon the democracy which almost concentrated their votes upon three of their six candidates; and the lowest of the three was elected by 125 majority over Mr. Banks. The Whigs and their excellent candidates have, however, reason to be proud of the result. Neither of them was ever previously before the people of the county as a candidate, yet they have all secured the largest votes ever given to any Whig in the county. In 1848, Gen. Taylor received 812, the largest vote until now, ever given to a Whig. Now Gen. Dockery has 904, Mr. Banks 961, Mr. Buxton 888. Especially honorable and gratifying to our candidates, as well as to the gallant band of hard working Whigs who did their duty so nobly at the polls, is the great vote they received in this town, at their own homes, and among their neighbors.

The firm, uncompromising, and able advocacy of Whig principles by our candidates, with their courteous, gentlemanly bearing, have secured them the unqualified commendation of all parties. But above all they have come out of the contest, as they conducted it, without the slightest sacrifice of principle or of self respect. And they have especially endeared themselves to the Whig party.

The Wilmington Journal admits that the election for Governor is likely to be close, and advises its friends not to bet on majorities. "It is fair (so the Journal says) to bet on the Governor's election even up."

It is probable that some of the Journal's betting friends would have thanked it more if that opinion had been expressed before the election, when it was deceiving them with the idea that Dockery stood no chance.

ERRORS.—The Wilmington papers must have been befogged with the election. The Journal of Saturday sums up Bragg's vote in its own county (New Hanover) at 1189, and claims a majority of 765, whilst its precinct vote adds up only 1109, showing a majority of 684. The Herald, on the other hand, gives Bragg 1006, whilst its figures add up 1106.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

	1852.		1854.	
	Kerr.	Reid.	Dockery.	Bragg.
Alexander,	361	230		
Anson,	1088	513	902	255
Ashe, Watauga,	551	916	666	556
Bertie,	527	420		
Bladen,	358	631	426	620
Brunswick,	343	271		m14
Buncombe,	946	684		
Burke, McDowell,	1216	489		
Beaufort,	847	554		
Cabarrus,	714	441		
Caldwell,	600	196		
Caswell,	270	1013		
Carteret,	411	392		
Camden,	488	122		
Cherokee,	540	551		
Chowan,	249	228		
Currituck,	178	603		
Chatham,	995	980	1137	1017
Columbus,	198	443	304	512
Cleaveland,	305	870		
Craven,	597	698		
Cumberland,	783	1388	904	1473
Davie,	490	345		
Davidson,	951	746	1292	679
Duplin,	190	1072	225	1060
Edgecombe,	104	1425	155	1404
Franklin,	341	721	338	713
Gates,	363	406		m55
Greene,	347	361		
Granville,	1005	1063	995	1078
Guilford,	1524	480	1615	533
Halifax,	551	541	551	584
Haywood,	368	551		
Henderson,	762	340		
Hertford,	360	246	306	237
Hyde,	368	408		
Iredell,	1035	393		
Jackson,				
Johnston,	773	883		
Jones,	214	240		
Lenoir,	267	459		
Lincoln, Catawba, Gaston,	680	1934		
Macon,	451	432		
Madison,	278	168		
Martin,	260	676		
Mecklenburg, Union,	721	1421		
Montgomery,	706	209	741	145
Moore,	615	646	752	605
New Hanover,	350	1342	424	1109
Northampton,	504	586		m148
Nash,	84	1030		
Onslow,	167	696		
Orange, Alamance,	1528	1796	1080 597	963 696
Pasquotank,	453	247		
Perquimons	347	312		
Pitt,	636	649		
Person,	341	550		
Rockingham,	356	1072		
Randolph,	1279	439	1378	403
Richmond,	624	194		
Robeson,	693	760	679	782
Rowan,	776	712		
Rutherford,	1106	506		
Stanly,	896	80	800	95
Surry, Yadkin,	1206	1376	464	796
Sampson,	509	905	599	860
Stokes, Forsyth,	1132	1481	802	897
Tyrrell,	282	114		
Wake,	1102	1561	1180	1541
Wayne,	283	1196	304	1145
Warren,	162	697	163	754
Washington,	247	297		
Wilkes,	1345	393	1271	325
Yancy,	336	694		
	42,993	48,484		
		42,993		
		5,491		

Catawba and Gaston were counted with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Yadkin with Surry. They will all vote separately now.

FOR GOVERNOR.

DOCKERY GAINS.—In Cumberland 36, Moore 176, Wake 98, New Hanover 307, Guilford 38, Sampson 135, Columbus 37, Ashe 400, Randolph 135, Anson 100, Chatham 105, Davidson 408, Franklin 5, Bladen 79, Duplin 47, Wayne 72, Edgecombe 72, Orange and Alamance 274, and Montgomery 99.

In Beaufort county, except 3 precincts, Dockery 860, Bragg 467. Dockery so far as heard from 36 gain.

BRAGG GAINS.—In Johnston 50, Granville 25, Wilkes 6, Halifax 43, Northampton 66, Robeson 37, Stanly 111, Warren 56, Brunswick 86, Hertford 45, Gates 11.

SHERIFFS ELECTED.

Cumberland.—Alexander Johnson, re-elected. Poll: Johnson 1554, Blalock 671.

Moore.—T. W. Ritter.

New Hanover.—E. D. Hall, re-elected.

Columbus.—Lewis Williamson.

Chatham.—Paschal, Loco. Poll: Paschal 1201, Straughan, Whig, 952.

Robeson.—Reuben King, without opposition.

Forsythe.—W. Flynt, Jr, " "

Orange.—Jones, dem., 1151, Stroud, Whig, 867.

Alamance.—Tapscott 862, Patterson 479.

Davidson.—Hampton, Whig, 1180, Stinson, Whig, 769.

Montgomery.—Cochran 600, Saunders 191.

Letters to the Editors of the Observer.

Joyner's Depot, Edgecombe, Aug. 5

Gentlemen: I this morning got the returns of our county election: Bragg 1404, Dockery 155—a gain over Kerr and Reid's vote of 72. And in our precinct, Joyner's, we gained 34 over Kerr's vote, and have given the largest Whig vote of any precinct in the county, viz: 40. If any precinct in the State has done better, under the circumstances, they have been smart, for we have lost no time. I hope the old General will be elected. We are in good heart.

WHITEVILLE, August 4.

Gentlemen:—I send you the official vote of our county. I am truly glad to inform you that Jones the *Republican Whig*, is elected, owing to his great personal popularity and untiring energy. The *Democracy*, that is the *regular trained workers*, are particularly long-faced to-day, and say the Whigs have left no stone or chip unturned to carry their point; *which is the fact.* There is great rejoicing here, and great hopes are entertained that Dockery is elected; you will see he has gained largely on Kerr's vote.

HON. GEORGE E. BADGER.—We have regretted to hear that our distinguished Senator was compelled by indisposition to leave Washington for his home several days before the close of the late session. The weather was so hot, and the long sessions so exhausting, that it seems surprising that many of the members were not sick.

CONGRESS.

During the last few days a message was elicited from the President in regard to Spanish affairs. It will be found in another column.

The River and Harbor bill passed the Senate by a vote of 31 to 17.

The Senate adopted a resolution to extend the session till Monday, but the House did not agree to it.

An important report was presented from the Committee on Foreign Relations against the expediency of placing ten million dollars at the disposal of the President, for Spanish or Cuban purposes.

In the House a Message was received from the President informing the House of the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, and asking the necessary appropriation to carry the said treaty into effect. And a bill was accordingly introduced.

Reports were presented from the Committee of Investigation, exonerating members and officers of the House from any intentional wrong in altering bills after they had passed; but condemning such things as highly improper. But being satisfied that the alterations in the Minnesota land bill had been procured by fraud of persons outside of the House, and who were to be benefitted by the bill, both Houses, by large majorities, adopted a provision to repeal the Minnesota land bill. And so a large slice of the public lands is saved, for the present.

Mr. Hunt offered a resolution to remove from office, the Clerk of the House (Forney) for allowing alterations to be made in the bill. This led to a long debate and the resolution was finally rejected—yeas 18, nays 154—as being too harsh a punishment under the circumstances.

The House rejected several motions to take up the Homestead bill and the River and Harbor bill. So they failed.

P. S. After all, Congress did not adjourn on Friday. It was impossible to get the bills which had passed enrolled, and so, agreeing to take up no new business after 4 P. M. on Friday, the session was extended till 8 A. M. this morning. The River and Harbor bill passed, and the President vetoed it.

The Cape Fear Appropriation.—The last North Carolinian quotes from the Norfolk Argus as a "well deserved compliment" to Mr. Ashe:

"The Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the popular representative in Congress from the Wilmington district, in the Old North State, has succeeded in getting through the House an appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for improving Cape Fear river. This was certainly a fearless move; and it thereby *took* the admiration of the House. Mr. Ashe did not trust to the chance of hanging on an item to the River and Harbor bill, but boldly brought forward, and handsomely carried, an independent bill for the benefit of the important harbor of Wilmington."

The "fearless move" so "boldly" made by Mr. Ashe, according to the Argus, was made in the Senate by Mr. Badger. The "independent bill" was Mr. Badger's Bill which went from the Senate to the House and was there passed only after a deduction of $60,000 from the appropriation. We do not think it likely that Mr. Ashe's influence had much to do with its passage in its amended form even.

NEW COTTON.—Two bales of new cotton were received at New Orleans from Texas on the 25th ult., and sold at 11 cents. This is 15 days earlier than the first receipt of last year.

The growing crop is said to present highly favorable promise at the South.

Accident.—We were pained to learn that Chas. Finch was killed in this city, on the day of the election, whilst assisting to raise a Democratic pole. The pole fell upon him, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly.—*Ral. Star.*

A Shooting Case.—We understand that on Thursday evening last, at Clinton, in a personal collision, Mr. Thos. H. Holmes shot Mr. Samuel Ireland, inflicting a dangerous, and possibly fatal, wound.—*Wil. Herald.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Messrs. Gilbert, Coe and Johnson have suspended payment. They declare their ability to redeem all their liabilities.

RESIGNATION.—Judge Settle has resigned his seat on the Superior Court Bench. The Governor has called a meeting of the Council of State on the 17th inst., to fill the vacancy.

BOOKS FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—The reader is referred to the advertisement of Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., of such of their publications as have received the recommendation of the Superintendent of Common Schools of this State. The Books of this most respectable house in New York, are gotten up in excellent style, and the fact that they have received the sanction of Mr. Wiley, is a guarantee that they are good books. In regard to the North Carolina Reader, it may be well to remark, that Mr. Wiley some time ago parted with all interest in that work; and that it is understood that a gentleman of this State, admirably qualified for the task, is engaged in preparing a series of Readers introductory to the N. C. Reader, and especially designed for the Common Schools of this State.

15 cases and 2 deaths of yellow fever have occurred on board a vessel recently arrived at Norfolk, Va.

Mike Walsh and Seward of Ga., had a fight in the House Post-office a few days ago. Mike was the aggressor and was severely handled. The difficulty ended where it began and both were in the House that evening.

A HARD BARGAIN.—For an alleged insult to Mr. Borland, and a trumped-up claim of $24,000 by an American steamboat company, the United States destroyed the town of San Juan, value said to be about $500,000, more than half of which belonged to American, English and French citizens. All of these will demand pay for their property, and they will get it. The claim cannot be denied. So that our Treasury will suffer for this noble victory to the amount of about $250,000. But if the money were all we lost by it, there would be little reason, comparatively, to complain. The odium of sending a national ship to batter down and burn a defenceless town is the worst of it.

DIED,

In this county, in Buckhorn district, on Wednesday evening last, very suddenly, of cramp cholic, Mr. JOHN AIKINS, aged 32, a very estimable and respectable citizen.

Suddenly, in Raleigh, on Wednesday last, B. F. FANT. Also on Wednesday, JOSEPH H. LANE, formerly of Rockingham. Also, on Wednesday, JOHN PRIMROSE, for many years a merchant of Raleigh, and a most excellent and public-spirited citizen.

In Russell county, Ala., on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. CHARLOTTE HOOPER, relict of the late Archibald M. Hooper, Esq., aged 68 years.

At Carthage, on Friday the 4th August, 1854, Mrs. MARTHA ADAMS, wife of Rev. S. D. Adams, in the 25th year of her age. She was a strict member of the M. E. Church, and died happy.—COM.

In Iredell county, on the 20th ult. Mr. ELISHA G. GRAY, aged 46. In Guilford county, on the 18th ult. Mrs. HANNAH GRAY, aged 77, mother of the above Mr. E. G. Gray. Also, in the same county, Mr. THOMAS GRAY, aged 84. Also, on the 4th, a child of Mr. Jas. Gray, aged 4 years. There had been nine deaths in this Guilford neighborhood within a month, of what is called the flux.

In Stanly county, on the 15th of June, SARAH LOUISA, aged 9, and on the 17th, ELIZA JANE, aged 11, daughters of Robert M. and Mary Wall. These interesting little girls, the pride and hope of their parents, were possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. The amiability of their dispositions, the respectful deportment to age, love to parents, and friendship towards associates, increased parental fondness and endeared them to all their acquaintances. And since it has pleased the Giver of all good to remove them hence, may He temper the affliction and add consolation to grieved hearts.—COM.

In Montgomery county, on the 8th ult., Rev'd A. H. RICHARDSON, aged about 40. He was a local Minister of the M. E. Church, and had passed several years in the itinerant service of said Church. He was a zealous, active, and exemplary preacher of the Gospel, and labored earnestly and constantly to promote the cause of temperance, piety and morality in the country. Mr. Richardson was remarkable for his kind and affectionate attention to his family. He has left a widow and four orphan children to lament their irreparable loss.—COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 7.

BACON—	9¾ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9 a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8¼ a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple	60 a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	7 75 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 50 a 0 00	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 25 a 0 00	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 25 a	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	55 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 20 a 1 30	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change to notice.

Turpentine—Virgin and Yellow dip 2 65. Spirits 41.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—virgin and yellow dip 3 15. Spirits 42, a decline of 3 cents. Rosin 1 08. Cotton mid. fair 9½. Corn $1. N'C Bacon hams 11½, hog round 11.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] August 3—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J J & R Gilchrist, J R Whitaker, W Fuller, J K Armstrong, Hall & Sackett, W H Carver, D Murphy, Murphy, McRory & Co, A L Gorrell, R & A Murphy, H L Myrover, G W Brown, M Brown.

[Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.] Aug. 2 and 5.—Strs. Fanny and Rowan, with Boat Myrover in tow, with goods N King, D H Holland, T S Lutterloh, Hall & Sackett, W J Bingham, Dr A Monroe, E J Hale & Son, S J Hinsdale, J W Sandford, J M Rose, J Harman, H & E J Lilly, G McNeill, Stedman & Horne, Jas Huske.

Orrell's Line.—Aug 5.—Str Southerner, with goods for sundry persons of this place and interior.

[Banks's Line.] Aug. 7—Str Brothers, with boat Kingsbury, and goods for Holland & Pearce and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2.—Schr. Theresa from Philadelphia. 3.—Barque Edward from New York; Schrs. Telegraph fm Washington, Dixon Swindell from Hyde county. 4.—Schr. Edward Kidder fm N York.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the corner Store of Arey's Building, Gillespie Street, four doors below their old stand, and next to Branch Bank of the State, where they would be glad to see their customers.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Aug. 7, 1854. 20-2m

LOST.

THE KEY to my IRON SAFE. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to E. GLOVER.

Aug. 7.

ARITHMETICS AND READERS

FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

Recommended by the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of North Carolina.

SOLD BY E. J. HALE & SON

DAVIES' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS and THE NORTH CAROLINA READER in connection with PARKER'S READERS.

1. *Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.*
2. *Davies' School Arithmetic.*
3. *Parker's First School Reader.*
4. *Parker's Second School Reader.*
5. *Wiley's North Carolina Reader.*

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY, WEBSTER'S SPELLER, and BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR are also recommended by the Superintendent. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Rayner & Gilmore is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James R. Gilmore will close the affairs of the late firm, and use its name in liquidation.

WARREN G. RAYNER.
JAMES R. GILMORE.

July 13, 1854.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership under the firm of J. R. Gilmore & Co, and will continue the COTTON and NAVAL STORE COMMISSION BUSINESS of the late firm of Rayner & Gilmore. They would respectfully tender their services for the sale of any Produce consigned to this market, assuring their friends that the most strict attention shall be given to the management of any business entrusted to their care.

FREDERIC KIDDER,
JAMES R. GILMORE.

New York, July 15, 1854. 20

References:

Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., "
" Lord, Warren & Co., "
" Francis, Skinner & Co., Boston.
E. P. Hall, Esq.,
President Bank of the State, Wilmington, N. C.
O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, "
Edward Kidder, Esq., "
Joseph H. Flanner, Esq., "
Jos. D. Flanner, Esq., "
John D. Flanner, Esq., New Berne, N. C.

NOTICE.

WILL be rented, on Tuesday the 15th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, for one year, that commodious Brick Store on Person street, next door to Liberty Point House, occupied at present by Jas. Sandy, Esq. Possession given 1st day of September.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

August 1, 1854. 20-2t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid)

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

20-3tpd]

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL AND LIBRARY BOOKS,

Designed as Class Books for the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges, Families, and Libraries.

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO. 51 John Street, New York.

THE best talent that could be procured has been employed in the preparation of these works; and the high standing they have already attained, as Class Books for the institutions of our country, is gratifying evidence of their intrinsic merits, and it is believed, fully entitles them to the name of the NATIONAL SERIES.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND READING.—Price's English Speller, 12 cts.; Martin's Orthoepist, 50 cts.; Wright's Orthography, 25 cts.; Dictation Exercises, 25 cts.; Parker's Series of Readers; Parker and Zachos' Introductory Lessons, 37½ cts.; Parker's Rhetorical Reader, $1; High School Literature, $1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.—Clark's Analysis, 37½ cts.; Clark's Grammar, 50 cts.; Clark's Etymological Chart, $2 50; Day's Art of Rhetoric, 75 cts.

ELOCUTION.—Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cts., Northend's American Speaker, 75 cts.; Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cts.; Zacho's New American Speaker, $1.

ENGLISH POETS, WITH NOTES BY BOYD.—Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Pollok's Course of Time, $1 each. Cheap School Editions of the above, 62½ cts. each; also, Beautifully Illustrated Editions, in various styles of binding.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY.—Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; School History, 75 cts.; Spanish Translation, $2 00; Universal History, $1 50; Historic Guide, 75 cts.; Map of Time, 75 cts.; Last Leaves of American History, 50 cts., and Charts; Alison's History of Europe, Abridged by Edward S. Gould, $1 50.

GEOGRAPHY.—Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography, 50 cts.; McNally's System of School Geography, in Press.

THE SCIENCES.

MATHEMATICS.—DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.—*Arithmetical Course.*—Davies' Table-Book, 10 cts.; First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cts.; Intellectual Arithmetic, 25 cts.; School Arithmetic, 37½ cts., and Key; Grammar of Arithmetic; University Arithmetic, 75 cts., and Key, 50 cts. *Academic Course.*—Elementary Algebra, 75 cts.; Elementary Geometry, $1; Practical Mathematics, $1; Logic of Mathematics, $1 50. *Collegiate Course.*—Davies' Bourdon, $1 50; Legendre, $1 50; Surveying, $1 50; Analytical Geometry, $1 25; Descriptive Geometry, $1 75; Shades, Shadows, &c., $2 50; Calculus, $1 25.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.—PARKER'S SCHOOL COURSE—Parker's Natural and Experimental Philosophy, $1; Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cts; or First Lessons in Philosophy, 37½ cts., Parts I. and II. McIntyre on the Globes, $1. *Bartlett's College Course.*—Mechanics, $3; Optics and Acoustics, $2; Analytical Mechanics, $4.

ENGINEERING.—Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50; Lardner on the Steam Engine, $1 50.

CHAMBERS' SCIENTIFIC SERIES.—Introduction to the Sciences, 40 cts.; Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cts.; Drawing, 62 cts.; Natural Philosophy, 75 cts.; Chemistry and Electricity, 75 cts.; Vegetable and Animal Physiology, 75 cts.; Zoology, $1; Geology, 75 cts.

CHEMISTRY.—Reid and Bain, 75 cts.; Gregory's Outlines, $1 50; Porter's School Chemistry, in Press.

BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.—Fulton and Eastman's System.

MUSIC.—School Song and Hymn Book, 37½ cts.; Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 37½.; Young Ladies' Harp; Cruikshank's S. S. Gems, 30 cts.; Kingsley's Harp of David, $1; Sacred Harmonist; Cheever's Christian Melodies, 37½ cts.

LATIN AND GREEK.—Brooks' Latin Lessons, 50 cts.; Ovid, $2; Greek Lessons, 50 cts., and Collectanea Evangelica, 50 cts.

STANDARD LIBRARY BOOKS.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIBRARY.—Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching. Northend's Teacher and Parent, Mansfield on American Education, De Tocqueville's American Institutions, at $1 per copy; Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics, per copy, $1 25.

THE HOME CYCLOPEDIA.—Cyclopedia of Chronology, Cyclopedia of Geography, Cyclopedia of Biography, Cyclopedia of Useful Arts, Cyclopedia of General Literature and Fine Arts, Cyclopedia of Architecture, Cyclopedia of Europe, at $2 50 per copy each.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Manual of Fine Arts, $1 25; Lectures on the Progress of Arts and Sciences, $1 25.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.—Tschudi's Peru, $1; Peruvian Antiquities, $1; Curzon's Monasteries of the East, $1; Layard's Babylon and Nineveh, $1 25; Spencer's Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land, $1 50; Silliman's Visit to Europe, $2 50.

HISTORY.—Polar Regions, 50 cts.; St. Petersburgh, 62 cts.; Colton's Ship and Shore, $1; Land and Lee, $1; Deck and Port, $1 25; Three Years in California, $1 25; Sea and Sailor, $1; Cheever's Sandwich Islands, $1; Mansfield's History of Mexican War, $1; Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; Universal History, $1 50; Last Leaves of American History, 75 cts.; Alison's History of Europe, $1 50.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND BIOGRAPHY.—United States Constitutions, $2; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America, $2 50; Colton's Public Economy, $2; Dwight's Lives of the Signers, $1; Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, $1; Colton's Life of Henry Clay, $4; Lives of Dr. John Donne, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, $1.

Descriptive Catalogues of A. S. Barnes & Co.'s Publications sent by mail, upon application to the Publishers.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 4. 20-2m

NEW BOOKS.

SIR Jasper Carew, by the author of Charles O'Malley; Wearyfoot Common; The Iron Cousin, by Mary Cowden Clarke; Henck's Field Book for Engineers; &c., &c. Also, further supplies of The Ward Trial; Morse' Geography; Mattison's Astronomy; Davies' Surveying; Pictorial Histories of Greece, U. States, England, and Rome, just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS invariably follow the administering of Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant in cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and Throat and Lung complaints generally. It is not claimed that it will *cure* in all cases, but none have come to our knowledge where it failed to give relief; while at the same time, thousands of instances have occurred where its effects have been so marked, that they have been widely noticed and commended. The Diarrhœa Cordial, it is candidly believed, is unequalled in diseases of the bowels, and its curative properties have been wonderfully experienced in numerous cases. Therefore, you are advised to make trial of these "good medicines," should you or your family require their aid.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

19-1m]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Cook & Johnson vs. D. W. Rogers.
Attachment and Levy made, and conditional Judgment thereon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, D. W. Rogers, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said D. W. Rogers to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, or the conditional judgment will be made absolute, and the property condemned to the Plaintiffs' use.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June 1854, and 78th year of American Independence.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

19*6t]

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
July 20, 1854. 16tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15.

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,
SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
FOR
EGGERT & CO'S
Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright
PIANO FORTES,
NO. 232 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¼, 6½, 7 and 7½ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.,
232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
May 20, 1854. 98tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 85-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.
D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Dr. S. F. VENABLE

HAVING located at J. C. Blocker's Store, Cumberland County, N. C., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country.
May 25. 300-3m

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 1853. 30tf

MARBLE FACTORY

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 19, 1854. 89tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW two-horse Waggon, complete.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 8. 3-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

New Books and Stationary.

MASANIELLO, by Dumas: The Lover upon Trial: Margaret, or Prejudice at Home and its victims: Rob of the Bowl, by Kennedy: The Sun Shine of Greystone: Minnie Herman: The Two Records, by Hugh Miller: The Ladies's Guide, or Skillful Housewife: The Young American's Elocutionist, &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of the Apocalypse Unveiled, Lyell's Principles of Geology, Ditto, Manual of Geology, &c. Mrs. Hentz's New Novel,—The Planter's Northern Bride: Sir ... the Solitary: McGuffey's, Parker's, and other School Readers: Emerson's, and Davies' Arithmetics and Keys: Herodotus, Leipsic edition: Masonic Chart.

50,000 Envelopes of every variety. Writing Paper at all prices, embracing Cap, Letter, Commercial Note, Bath Post, Sermon or Docket, Lawyer's Brief, and Bill Paper. Blank Books,—a full and varied assortment. Just receiving.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 6.

NEW BOOKS—*By Express.*

THE Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington: The Royal Favorite: Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun: The Massacre of Glencoe, by Reynolds: The Old Brewery: Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer: Cumming's Lectures on the Parables: The Two Roads, or the Right and the Wrong: Russia as it is, by Gurowski: Coleman's Historical Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography: Roget's Thesaurus of English Words: The Harp of the South: Pickering's Greek Lexicon: Græca Majora, 1st and 2d vols.: Bullion's Grammars, &c. &c.

Also, further supplies of Dr. Ives' Trials of a Mind, 50cts: Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography of an Actress: Gavazzi's Lectures: The Northern Bride, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 27, 1854.

THE BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, new 16 mo. edition—sold in whole or separate vols. Also,
Montgomery, Hemans, Burns, Bryon, Scott, Moore, and Shakspeare—one volume each, the splendid Boston edition, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 6, 1854.

PLANK ROAD STOCKS FOR SALE.

14 SHARES F. & W. Plank Road,
6 " F. & Northern "
8 " F. & Southern "
Apply at this office.
July 10.

W. H. CARVER

HAS just received, and now offers for sale
300 Sacks Salt.
1,000 bushels Corn.
5,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
1,000 " " Lard.
1,200 " clean Rice.
20 Bags Rio Coffee.
10 Mats Java "
10 Boxes Soda Crackers.
20 One-half boxes Raisins.
20 One-quarter " "
12 Doz. Pickles.
ALSO
Fish—Mackerel, Salmon and Cod fish. Tea, Soda, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, and a variety of other articles in the Grocery line.
Call next door to P. Shemwell's new Hotel, and get Fresh goods.
June 21. 7-tf

Turpentine Axes.
J. & T. WADDILL.

NEW BOOKS.

THIS, That and the Other: The Dodd Family Abroad, by Lever: Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission: The Lamplighter: The Whimsical Woman: Peruvian Antiquites, translated from the Spanish by Dr. Hawks: The Miller and his Men. School books, &c., &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
June 24, 1854. 8-

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper
40 HHDS. MOLASSES
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon
200 Bales Hay
20 bbls. Mess Pork
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
25 bbls. Refined Sugar
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue
500 casks Lime.
Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.
The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
July 5, 1854 11tf

Rags! Rags!!

ANY quantity of Cotton and Linen, wanted for cash, by BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
July 5, 1854 11-3m

MORSE'S School Geography:
The Presbyterian Psalmodist
Cooper's Virgil:
Parley's Common School History:
Mellvill's Sermons:
Jay's Prayers, a further suppiy just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
July 5.

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 26, 1854. 8tf

LABORERS WANTED.

200 HANDS, white or black, wanted to work on the Western Rail Road, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, being on the high and dry sand-hills west of town.
JONES & BARBEE.
June 26, 1854. 8tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.
J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fay etteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

A. H. WHITFIELD
CARRIAGE MAKER
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced and practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A *Phamphlet* containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,
JNO. M. ROSE.
May 26, 1854. 300Y

SPRING 1854.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured—No. 2 to 10.
March 18, 1854. 80-tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

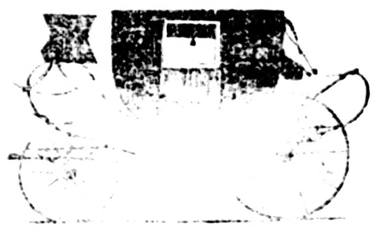
All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.
March 30, 1853. 81tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.
JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of
Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,
Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

NEW
SPING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to: he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:
Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,
which will be sold low for CASH.
—ALSO,—
A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase. J. C. THOMPSON,
Market Square.
March 17, 1854. 80-tf

1500 SACKS SALT,
20 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses,
No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.
May 11. 96-tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.
McDONALD & McMASTER.
Dec. 10, 1853. 52

COPARTNERSHIP.

UNDER the name and style of RAMSEY & BRO., the undersigned have this day become Copartners in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware Business. Store opposite S. T. Hawley & Son, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY.

RAMSEY & BRO.,
Grocers, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand every thing in thier line of business, and will sell at the lowest rates. Country produce bought or taken in exchange for Goods.
All orders will meet with prompt attention.
April 11, 1854. 87-tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest Cash prices.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY.

A GENTEEL NEGRO MAN accustomed to managing horses, working garden, &c. Apply at this office.
May 6.

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.
Sept. 9. 27tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

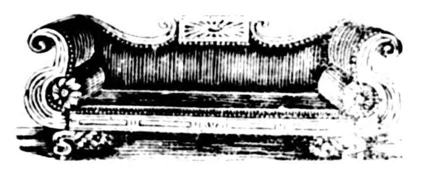
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
October 14, 1853. 36Y

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem: which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m.—arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayettevllle daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion. M. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf



J. W. BAKER

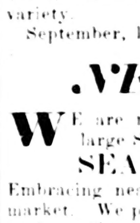
Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own ... makes his assortment complete,—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms, for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York; fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair, and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
September, 1853. 30tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving from New York a very large Stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Embracing nearly every article usually kept in our market. We purchase our Goods by the package, on as favorable terms as any house in the Mercantile line, and will sell them, wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms and for reasonable profits.
JOHN T. COUNCIL,
RICHARD S. CAIN, COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.
ALEXANDER RAY.
March 29, 1854. 83tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.



Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of
Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

They make their purchases for Cash, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.
Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.
FOULKES & MACRAE.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land**, suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.
WM. R. BOLTON.
Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
DAVID MURPHY.
Feb'y 1854. 74tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.
H. C. McLEAN.
Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

Shemwell House,
Fayetteville, N. C.,
East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.
P. SHEMWELL.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.
J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 3-tf

2d Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, and Ready-Made Clothing,
Selected within the last two weeks by one of the firm, in the Northern Markets, at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the Season, and will be disposed of to Wholesale buyers on accommodating terms. We solicit an examination of our Goods, by Merchants buying in this Market. All orders promptly attended to.
J. P. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 15, 1854. 88tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every article usually to be found in a Dry Goods Store, consisting in part as follows:

Plain black and watered Silk; plaid Summer Silk; printed Jaconet and other styles of Muslins; Grenadines, Berages and Tissues; Embroidered Muslins for Evening dresses; white and colored Tarltans; good assortment Lace and other styles of Mantillas; Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting, of superior quality; Bonnets and Ribbons, latest style and in great variety; Sewing Silk Mitts, Umbrellas and Parasols; good assortment of Calico; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Shoes, ... and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, ... Gentlemen's Summer Hats; ... Hats and Flats; Silk and Kid Gloves; Sugar and Coffee, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he trusts, by close application to business, fair dealing, &c. to merit a continuance of the same.

At his New Store on Green Street, (East side,) a few doors from the Market House.
P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 88tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.
THOMAS GILL.
Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.
JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Dec. 24. 57-tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office: and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.

NOTICE.

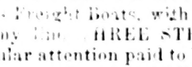
THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

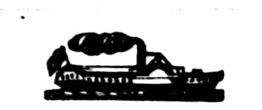
HYSON, IMPERIAL and BLACK TEAS, of superior quality. Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
June 5, 1854. 2-3m

TYPES of Mankind: or Ethnological Researches, based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon the Natural Geographical, Philological and Biblical History, &c., by J. C. Nott and Geo. R. Gliddon. Just received by
May 13. E. J. HALE & SON.



TO FREIGHTERS.

THE Steamers FAIRY and ELIZA have been put on the river as Freight Boats, with *Eight Flats*. I have now in the line THREE STEAMERS and Nine Flats. Particular attention paid to Way Freights by applying to R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
June 14, 1854. 5-tf



TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

TROY & MARSH
HAVE ON HAND:
New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,
Which they offer at wholesale and retail.
—ALSO,—
Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.
We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.
Manufactured Tobcoco at Factory prices.
Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS.
He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.
April 18, 1854.

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.
W. P. MALLETT
H. A. McSWAIN
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, large and fine. R. M. ORRELL.
May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

HAVING understood that reports are circulated in the lower counties that it is sickly in my School and in the neighborhood, I hereby assure the public that such is not the fact. There has not been a case of sickness in my School during either the last or present Session, and the neighborhood is, and has been, generally healthy. CYRUS HARRINGTON.
Carbonton, July 27.

DRY GOODS.
At Floral College.

McEARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the wants and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.
E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.
Sept. 27, 1853. 32tf

ANOTHER EFFORT.

I AM fast re-building my MILLS at the head of Deep River Navigation, which were lately burned down, and expect to have them in full operation by September,—not to be beaten in the State. And as I have done heretofore, I wish to buy a large quantity of wheat; and as it is known by those that have tried me, that I have given full satisfaction in every instance, I hope that people up the country will favor me with their custom, particularly as I can furnish them with any quantity of Shingles or Lumber of the best kind, and also Dry Goods and Groceries at the lowest prices. HARRIS TYSON.
July 26, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by note or account will save cost by settling the same before the 15th of September next, as longer indulgence will not be given.
JOHN D. McNEILL.
July 19, 1854. 14-4tp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, February Term, 1854.
Alexander McKay *vs.* Sam'l Threadgill and Mary Gillis.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sam'l Threadgill, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Sam'l Threadgill appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February 1854, and 78th of American Independence.
17*] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES.
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.
LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.
JNO. O. DANIEL.
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
March 4, 1854. 76tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Equity, March Term, 1854
John Morison, *vs.* Daniel McKenzie (Adm'r of Murdoch McKenzie,) and Welborn Crosby and wife Jane Crosby.
In Equity.—Amended Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Welborn Crosby and wife Jane are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Amended Bill of the Plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard exparte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Troy, the last Monday in February 1854, and of the American Independence the 78th year.
12*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1854, on the 21st day of August next, I will sell at public auction at the Court House Door, in Fayetteville, 2 LOTS in Lower Fayetteville, known as the Davis lots. Said Lots will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 10, 1854. 13-1swt*